

## OREGON MIST.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING  
—BY—  
BEEGLE & DAVIS.

### OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

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MASONIC.—St. Helens Lodge, No. 22—Regular  
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ODD FELLOWS.—St. Helens Lodge No. 117—  
Meets every Saturday night at 7:30 o'clock, in  
Odd Fellows hall, St. Helens, Oregon. Trans-  
ient brethren invited to attend.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Avon Lodge No. 82,  
meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in  
Odd Fellows hall, St. Helens, Oregon. Trans-  
ient brethren invited to attend.

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meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock,  
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ren cordially invited to attend.

JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHAN-  
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Fellows hall, St. Helens, every Thursday evening  
at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren in good  
standing, invited to attend.

ORDERS OF EASTERN STAR.—Mispah Chapter  
meets every second and fourth Saturday at 8  
p. m., in Masonic hall, St. Helens, Oregon. A  
welcome given to visiting members.

#### ST. HELENS, OREGON, FEB. 13.

A CAUCUS is not binding when those  
entering it agree that it shall not be  
binding. The caucus managers at  
Salem promised those entering it that  
it would simply be an informal ballot,  
and not binding. Under no other cir-  
cumstances could they get a caucus  
together.

THE first of March will soon be here,  
the time set to begin work on the As-  
toria railroad. Considerable specula-  
tion is indulged in just now as to  
whether or not operations will begin  
at that time. The projectors gave their  
word to that effect and it only remains  
to see whether it will be kept.

DRIVEN to desperation over the sen-  
atorial outlook the Oregonian finds  
consolation in prating over Governor  
Lord's misfortune in being hard of  
hearing. Such an attack could hardly  
help Mr. Dolph's cause, and certainly  
receives its just condemnation by the  
readers of that paper. This was all  
brought about because some one saw  
fit to vote for Governor Lord for  
United States senator. Such guerrilla  
warfare to force a man upon the peo-  
ple they do not want should not, will  
not, succeed.

WHILE much is being said about  
finance, free coinage, Nicaragua canal,  
and many other issues which it is  
thought might relieve the depression  
at this time, it must not be forgotten  
that the tariff—protection to Ameri-  
can industries—is the one thing which  
could bring relief. The enactment of  
the Wilson tariff law is, in the main,  
responsible for the necessity to issue  
bonds. Whatever side issues may be  
urged, the remedy yet remains in the  
protective system, which is the only  
road to prosperity this country ever  
knew.

THIS is a country where people are  
supposed to think for themselves; have  
opinions of their own and freely ex-  
press them. So it is with the news-  
papers. A paper which has no opin-  
ion of its own is not worth reading.  
The constitution under which we live  
gives to all the right to independent  
thought and action, but too many act  
only upon the word of mouth from  
others. It is the privilege of every  
American citizen to form an opinion,  
and if he desires, to express it upon  
all matters of public import, whether in  
accord with the majority or minority.

In a private letter from Missouri we  
are informed that the winter there has  
been the most severe for many years.  
Eggs freeze and burst open in the  
house with a reasonably good fire  
burning in the same room. Terrible  
snowstorms have been frequent, and  
in most instances accompanied by  
high winds, causing the "beautiful" to  
drift almost mountains high in places.  
The letter also stated that we of Ore-  
gon do not know what hard times are  
as compared with that part of the  
country. Butter was selling for 15  
cents per pound and eggs 12 cents  
per dozen. This price can only be ob-  
tained in trade, which practically  
makes farm products there the medium  
of exchange or a legal tender, so to  
speak. Truly, while our people com-  
plain bitterly of hard times (and they  
really are so), we are not to be com-  
pared with the East. If we do not  
have much money, neither do we have  
the deep snow, the occasional blizzard,  
or the cold, biting winds, with the  
thermometer 30 degrees below zero.  
Oregon is the place to escape all those  
unpleasantnesses.

### SENATOR SMITH'S BILL.

Senator Smith, of Clatsop county,  
has a bill now pending before the leg-  
islature which proposes to cut off a  
strip three miles wide across the entire  
west end of Columbia and attach it to  
Clatsop county. The land comprising  
this strip is nearly all wooded and from  
which the county receives a revenue.  
It takes in the Fishhawk neighbor-  
hood on Nehalem and the Columbia  
bottoms between Marshland and West-  
port, comprising, altogether, territory  
three miles wide and twenty-five miles  
long, or seventy-five square miles  
more of which is very valuable land.

On what ground it is proposed to  
segregate Columbia of this amount of  
property is a mystery to all except  
perhaps to those directly interested in  
the scheme. We are not aware of any  
petition ever having been presented  
by the people in the above-named dis-  
trict asking to be set over into Clats-  
op county, and if such has been done  
it has been kept very quiet. The in-  
troduction of such a measure is indeed  
a surprise to the people of this end of  
the county. The proposed change in  
the boundaries would take away from  
Columbia county about \$100,000 of the  
assessed valuation of the county and  
to that extent would increase the bur-  
dens of taxation to the property yet  
remaining intact. Our representatives  
in the legislature should see to it that  
the bill is defeated.

### MAJORITY SHOULD RULE.

There is a great deal being said  
about the majority ruling, with special  
reference to the republicans in the  
legislature and their connection with  
the senatorial contest. The statement  
is correct. The majority should rule.  
But the majority, in the language of  
the constitution, does not mean that a  
majority of the majority should rule.  
It means just what it says, that a ma-  
jority of the people should rule. There  
are 90 members of the legislature, and  
Mr. Dolph is supported by 43 of them.  
Forty-two not being a majority of 90  
it is proof positive that a majority of  
the people of the state are opposed to  
his re-election, and the members of  
that august body who have had the  
courage of their convictions in oppos-  
ing the re-election of Mr. Dolph have  
the sweet satisfaction of knowing they  
are on the side of the people.

A majority of a party has the right,  
or it has been the custom for them, to  
shape the policy of the party and  
make rules and precedents by which  
the party may be governed. But a  
United States senator is not elected to  
serve any particular party. He is  
elected to serve the state; the whole  
people of the state, if you please. He  
is elected by the representatives of the  
whole people, composed of all parties,  
to make laws under which all parties  
are to be governed, and it is their privi-  
lege—indeed their duty—to lend their  
voice and vote to elect a man who has,  
in their judgment, the interests of the  
state at heart.

It is asserted by some of Dolph's  
supporters that the opposition has  
been using money with which to bring  
new recruits into their ranks. The  
question now arises, Where did they  
get the money? Did they get it from  
the corporations which Mr. Dolph so  
persistently serves; did they get it  
from the banks, for whose interest the  
senator is ever on the alert; did they  
get it from the poor people of the state  
who are clamoring for bread and suf-  
ficient clothing to keep them warm;  
or, last of all, did they get money from  
the people of Portland, who, tired of  
being ground down by a political ma-  
chine which is second only to that of  
Tammany in New York, have con-  
tributed it to defeat one of their resi-  
dents? The statement needs no con-  
tradiction. The opposition has not  
used money; had none to use, and do  
not need to use it if they had.

The fact of the whole matter is the  
opposition to Senator Dolph in the  
legislature are principally young men  
who have not heretofore taken a  
very prominent part in politics, not  
schooled in machine methods, and  
consequently are trying to carry out  
the wishes of the people with whose  
suffrages they have been entrusted.  
To wrest the state from Portland's  
political machine would be the crown-  
ing act of the present legislature. In-  
deed the majority should rule.

THE state of Washington is in favor  
of silver. The house, by a vote of  
64 to 5, passed the memorial to con-  
gress favoring the coinage of the  
American product of silver at a ratio  
of 16 to 1.

### QUADRANT LAND CASE APPEALED.

PORTLAND, Feb. 9.—The United States at-  
torney has received a number of letters  
from the settlers on the lands involved in  
the "quadrant" case, inquiring what course  
the government intends to take in regard  
to the decision of the court of appeals in  
favor of the railroad company. Mr. Mur-  
phy says he is preparing to appeal the case  
to the supreme court of the United States,  
and will have the necessary papers pre-  
pared as soon as possible. The government  
having proclaimed the lands public lands  
and open to settlement, and having sold  
the lands and given patents to them in  
many cases, is bound to stand by these pur-  
chases, and it is considered quite certain  
by the federal authorities that the United  
States supreme court will render a decision  
in favor of the government. If the con-  
trary should happen, the government will  
return the money taken from the set-  
tlers.

### The Vote for Senator.

SALEM, OR., Feb. 14.—The vote for United  
States senator for the past week shows the  
following result:

CANDIDATE.	For.	Against.	Total.
Dolph.....	41	30	71
Lowell.....	10	10	20
Williams.....	11	9	20
Weatherford.....	8	7	15
Abbot.....	2	2	4
Total.....	72	68	140

### One Thousand and One Inmate.

SALEM, Feb. 8.—W. Dougherty, of Clack-  
amas county; Susan Littlefield, of Coos;  
A. M. Peak, of Benton; and Delphine Clark,  
of Portland, were received at the insane  
asylum today. The total number now in  
that institution is 1001. This is the first  
time in the history of the asylum that num-  
ber has been reached.

### POINTED AND PERTINENT.

Senator Hill's friendship for the admin-  
istration is not of the Damon and Pythias  
kind.

When Montana sent her Mantle to the  
senate the democratic majority was snugly  
covered up.

When Dick Croker goes to England Wale-  
sey would better not try to catch him with  
marked cards.

If Rear Admiral Walker is an "I-told-  
you-so" sort of a fellow he ought to be  
supremely happy.

The question of a settlement with the  
Pacific railroads will also be left for the re-  
publican congress to settle.

Mr. Cleveland might save lots of trouble  
by just getting a representative of the  
Rothschilds for his secretary of the treasury.

A celebrated French physician has  
donated a cabinet of brains to a medical mu-  
seum. The United States needs a cabinet  
of brains very much.

Professional rat-killers had to be called  
in to rid the pension office, at Washington,  
of rats. The office has other vermin still  
more difficult to eradicate.

What's in a name? The formers of the  
plate-glass trust say they are only "adapt-  
ing the plate-glass industry to the con-  
ditions of the new tariff law."

Why should the administration waste its  
time trying to mediate between foreign na-  
tions, when it has the warring elements of  
congress right under its nose?

A "silver tongue" doesn't appear to be  
very valuable to a public man these days.  
Certainly that possessed by Bully Breckin-  
ridge, of the house, has not been.

There is a growing suspicion that the  
country could survive the retirement of  
Attorney-General Olney, but there are no  
indications of it being put to the test.

Ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, denies his  
reported intention to start for the senate  
via the newspaper route. He knows there  
are bleaching bones on every mile of that  
road.

The president of France resigned because  
he thought the National Assembly did not  
have confidence in him, and three of his  
predecessors did likewise. The president  
of the United States doesn't resign for a  
little thing like that.

### COMMUNICATED.

CLATSOP, Oregon.  
EDITOR OF OREGON MIST, Dear Sir:—

Having noticed an article in THE MIST of  
January 18 in regard to the school board of  
Clatskanie, (district No. 5) Columbia county,  
in which it seems to me that the corre-  
spondent of THE MIST is intentionally very  
misleading or not at all posted on the "One  
adjoining topic," as he terms it.

He says: "It seems that Prof. Hawes,  
who was absent during the holidays, failed  
to get word of the change made and the re-  
tirement of the principal at the close of the  
four months, and returning on Sunday  
evening found that his situation had van-  
ished, and he was not expected to resume  
school work."

Now, then, I wish to state right here, in  
order to do justice to Prof. Hawes, an es-  
teemed and highly respected gentleman and  
unquestionably competent in his profession  
as a teacher, that it is a positive fact that  
there was an understanding and agreement  
between Prof. Hawes and one of the board  
(the chairman I think) that he (Prof.  
Hawes) was to resume school again on Janu-  
ary 7, 1905; but it seems that the steamer  
Messenger had scarcely got out of sight  
when this same school board commenced  
proceedings against Prof. Hawes to oust  
him of his position as principal that would  
not be covered by any school board of good  
principles—endeavoring to do justice to both  
school district, pupils, and the teachers.

The correspondent further says: "His  
(the principal's) return seemed to frighten  
the ladies who had been employed to con-  
tinue the school for an additional two  
months and they promptly sent in their  
resignation."

How funny! Off again Mr. Correspond-  
ent. It seems after taking in the situation,  
and duly considering the misrepresenta-  
tions of the said school board, the two  
ladies (Misses Abbey Bryant and Fannie  
Burns) very respectfully resigned, for which  
they are deserving of great credit, showing  
to the public that they would prefer to  
conduct an honest and legitimate way,  
instead of the underhanded manner under-  
taken by the school board. Ladies, this is  
very commendable, indeed.

He further states that sundry reports  
made to Prof. Hawes aroused his ire, etc.  
Off again Mr. Correspondent. To this I  
will reply by making the statement that  
Prof. Hawes simply gave the transaction  
due consideration, and upon meeting the  
said chairman, whose sarcastic and depre-  
cative manner provoked him to resist, to  
the assault mentioned resulted in a good  
shakedown—no blood; but the said chair-  
man was so badly frightened that it is said  
he crawled through a very small hole and  
took refuge in Jack Campbell's back kitchen.

Again your correspondent further states:  
"A few friends of the professor circulated  
a petition asking for his reinstatement to  
teach our additional two months, to begin  
on Monday the 14th." This is all very true,  
and was done in compliance with a verbal  
request of the board to get an expression of  
the people which resulted in sixty signa-  
tures of patrons and citizens, and 36 pupils  
(primary included), as they were in favor of  
Miss Bryant continuing her school, to Prof.  
Hawes; but it seems it was simply ignored  
by the board. However your correspondent  
says the petition met with no favor  
from the school board ("Consistency thou art  
a Jew!") who felt justified in taking the  
action they had taken. There are achieve-  
ments are not at all commended by nine-  
tenths of the honest and intelligent citizens  
of Clatskanie and district No. 5.

Furthermore, in conclusion, your corre-  
spondent says: "It is rumored that the  
members of the school board intend to re-  
sign and relieve themselves of the attempt  
to please the public in school matters." Such  
a step would have been commendable, in-  
deed, if carried out, but again we think  
your correspondent mistaken in this state-  
ment. It looks as though the school board  
were very conscious of the situation they  
now hold, for they are undoubtedly aware  
that this is the last public office they will  
ever hold where they are known, as they  
have thoroughly demonstrated in their  
manner of transacting business and their  
incompetency of pleasing the public in  
school matters.

Very respectfully yours,  
J. A. FARRIS.

### OREGON'S LEGISLATURE.

#### BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Huston's bill to exempt homesteads from  
execution to the value of \$1000 was read  
third time and passed.

The Portland charter bill passed, only  
four voting against it.

Reley—Appropriating \$140,000 for a  
branch insane asylum in Eastern Oregon.

Denny—Relating to building and loan  
associations.

McGinn—Fixing salaries of state officers.

Smith of Clatsop—To legalize city bonds  
of Astoria.

House bill creating the county of Cala-  
poota was passed by the senate.

Patterson's bill to provide for the trans-  
portation of convicts to the penitentiary  
and insane persons to the asylum caused  
considerable discussion. The bill provided  
that superintendents of the asylum and  
penitentiary are to be notified, and send  
guards or other persons to convey them to  
the institutions, taking the authority out of  
the hands of the sheriff and county court.

The author of the bill believed its operation  
would affect a saving of at least \$15,000 per  
year to the state. It was thought to be in  
the interest of humanity that trained per-  
sons should take charge of the insane, as  
they are more competent to care for them.

Butler talked in this line in favor of the  
bill. It was opposed by Cogwell, Gowan,  
Raley, King, Vandenberg, and other sen-  
ators from remote counties. McGinn offered  
an amendment giving the county court or  
judge authority. If in its discretion it is  
deemed best, to appoint suitable persons,  
either relatives or friends, to convey such  
insane patients to the asylum. The bill  
passed, Gowan, McAllister, and Raley vot-  
ing no. House bill incorporating the town  
of Harrisburg was passed. Butler called  
up his bill providing for the appointment of  
an additional judge for the third judicial  
district, and the same was passed.

Having recently located in the city and  
wishing to establish myself, I invite the  
public to favor me with at least a share of  
your trade. Sharp, keen razors.

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It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children  
the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It  
gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have  
something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a  
child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.

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See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile  
Signature of J. C. Watson is on every  
wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ment in the county jail, or penitentiary and  
a fine.

Shutrum—Prohibiting the use of school-  
houses for dancing.

Smith of Josephine—for the recovery of  
attorney fee in action for labor.

Moore—Creating a state board of horti-  
culture.

Bridges—Creating a state normal school  
at Drain, so as to provide for the Southern  
Oregon board of normal school regents.

Dunn—Providing for a state normal  
school at Ashland and appropriating \$5000  
therefor.

Conn—Providing for a graded school at  
Lakeview and appropriating \$5000 therefor.

The committee on counties recommended  
that Clatsop's bill providing for the re-  
location of the county seat of Columbia county  
do not pass.

Schubert—Relating to government of  
soldiers' home at Roseburg.

Hillgas—Changing time at which di-  
vorced persons may contract marriage,  
from six months to two years after dis-  
solution of first marriage.

ST. HELENS, : : : OREGON

J. N. Slusser,

HAIR DRESSER

—AND—

TONSorial ARTIST.

Having recently located in the city and  
wishing to establish myself, I invite the  
public to favor me with at least a share of  
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